DOUBLE SHEET

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. INTERESTING POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. The Contest for Temporary Chairman.

Fun and Excitement.

A HUNKER CHAIRMAN CHOSEN

Whig State Conventions in Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

NOMINATIONS FOR GOVERNOR

Whig Meetings in Philadelphia and Washington

Serious Effects of the Storm. die., die., die.

The Democratic State Convention.

Synacuse, September 1, 1852. The attendance upon the Democratic State Convention s unusually large. The whole area of the Syracuse House, below, is crowded, and the sidewalk is als thronged, so great is the number of outsiders. The most active canvass is going on, and, apparently

the best possible temper prevails. Some predict that both Seymour and Corning will be laid aside. Governor Marcy, Horatio Seymour, Comptroller Wright, Chatfield, Mather, and others, are here among

the outsiders.

John Van Buren says he will go in as a delegate anyhow, as he had more votes at the caucus than there are demogratic voters in the ward. It is said that Lapham, of Ontaria, (barnburner,) or

Stetson, of Chilton, (also barnburner,) will be temporary There are apparently as many as nine or ten sides to

the convention. The hunkers, barnburners, and the soft shells, respectively, disagree among themselves.

THE OPENING BUSINESS. THE CONTEST FOR TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN -- TREMENDOUS

EXCITEMENT, ETC.

were fired, when instantly, Mr. Rice, of Brooklyn, sprung to his feet and nominated Mr. Bristol, (hunker) of Tioga for temporary chairman. At the same moment, Mr Stetson, of Clinton, moved and nominated Mr. Lapham (barnburner), of Ontario. A sense of indescribable excitement occurred, th

confusion being confounded by cheers, calls for order, &c.
Mr. Rice put his motion amid the calls and confusion; but the yeas and nays rose clear above all, and it was carried by a most decisive vote.

Three cheers for Bristol were then called for and given. While this was going on, Mr. Stetson put his motion and declared it carried.

Six cheers for Lapham were called for and given, amid the stamping of feet and tremendous and unyielding calls for Bristol, and then for Lapham, which lasted for a minute or two-the confusion utterly beggaring de-This scene came to a pause, and still there was no chair

man, not either of the men chosen advancing a step towards the chair.

Mr. Rice then advanced to Mr. Bristol and conducted

Mr. Rice then advanced to Mr. Bristol and conducted him to the chair, and some gentleman performed the same service for Mr. Lapham.

There was the most uproarious cheering and confusion, as both sides were backing up their particular men.

Mr. Briston undertook to make a speech.

Mr. Briston said he would soon be in order, and then wert on to address the convention. Mr. Lapham standing by his side. He (Mr. B.) said he would not act as temporary chairman, unless called to do so by the clear and unquestioned vote of a majority of the convention. (Loud cheers.) He was for the unity and harmony of the yatry and for its success in the State. He went on at length in this strain.

Mr. Lapham went over the same ground, and was loudly cheered.

loudly cheered.

This is the first time, since 1847, that the democratic yarty have had two chairmen at a State Convention at one time.

The members of the Convention appeared universally in good humor, and there were no anxious faces visible. There seemed to be more fun than malice.

y said that it s Mr. Richt many said that it appeared to the time that the Mr. Richt was chosen by general acclamation; yet, to test the sense of the Convention, he moved that Mr. Suffern, of Rockland, be appointed a secretary, for the purpose of calling the roll, and getting at the wishes of the several members, as to which of the gentlemen

should be chairman.

Mr. Statson moved that Mr. Clark, of Orleans, be added, which was accepted, and the motion was unani

Mf. States moved that Mr. Clark. of Orleans, be added, which was accepted, and the motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Stryrent then proceeded to call the roll, from a printed list. Mr. Clark keeping tally.

When the Clerk had proceeded a little way with the call. Capt. Rynders wanted to know which they were calling—the disputed or undisputed? He was a contesting delegate, and as such should insist on being called. He claimed to be a delegate.

When the first district of New York was reached, the name of Mr. Savage was called, and that gentleman voted for Mr. Brittol.

Mr. Mistra immediately sprung to his feet and said he contested that seat, and that if Mr. Savage was allowed to vote, he should claim a vote also—if one voted, both pust vote.

Nothing was decided; but the Secretary went on till he came to the Fourteenth district, when the name of Mr. Barr was called and his vote cast.

Mr. Rynders insisted that if Mr. Barr voted, he must vote.

The Secretaries said they should decline to receive the

rotes of contestants.

Mr. Lordell, (Hunker) of Montgomery, moved that recontestants be allowed to vote on the preliminary

no contestants be allowed to vote on the preiminary organization.

Mr. WSHLEER, of New York, said he was not a contestant. He had the certificate of the Inspector's of Election, and the only certificate given for his district. He had a clear right to vote, and no other one had that right.

Mr. JOHN VAN BUREN claimed Mr. Wheeler's seat.

Mr. Barr, of New York whose seat is contested by Cantain Rynders, took the same ground. He alone had

Mr. John Var Burer claimed Mr. Wheeler's seat.
Mr. Barr, of New York whose seat is contested by
Captain Rynders, took the same ground. He alone had
a certificate. He charged distinctly, that seats were contested simply for the purpose of influencing the temporary organization of the Convention. He avowed himself
strongly in favor of union and harmony in the party.
Captain Rynders replied with great spirit, and declared
it untrue that he had not a shadow of claim to a seat.
He never claimed anything to which he had no shadow of
right. (Laughter and cheers.) He was a true delegate.
He had evidence to show that he was chosen by a majority of the legal voters of his ward. If he did not convince the Convention that he was entitled to a seat, he
should not go home and bolt. (Cheers.) He further charged, that he could not have got a certificate from those Inspectors if he had received every legal vote in the ward.
The General Con mittee had transcended their powers in
the matter, as would abundantly appear before this question was through with.

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Mr. General Con mittee had transcended their powers in
the matter, as would abundantly appear and nays, which
was seconded by others.

Jone Van Euras called for the yeas and nays, which
was seconded by others.

There was a great deal of noise; a hundred talking at
one, half the time.

The Researant, in a little lull of the confusion, begun
with the first district of New York, (barnburner) charged

once, half the time.

The Seertary, in a little lull of the confusion, begun with the first district of New York.

Mr. M'Oarriv, of New York (barnburner) charged that the Secretary had a list of delegates made out, to muit the purposes of one party, and told him there was another list of a different character.

The Secretary called Mr. Savage, who voted for Bristol.

A number of voices denounced the calling of Mr.

Bristol.

A number of voices denounced the calling of Mr. Biner, the contestant.

The members were all addressing Mr. Secretary, ignoring the idea of any existing chairman aitogether.

Mr. McCarny. (barnburner) of Onondaga, moved that all who had credentials might vote.

Great confusion now succeeded.

Captain Rynoras denounced some man, who, he said was all the time talking and intermeddling with business, but who, he said, was not a member of the Convention. He concluded by telling a man behind him, who called him to order, that he might go to the devil

Still greater confusion and hisses.

Mr. Rick moved that the two secretaries decide between the contestants for this vote.

Criss of "No, no. no."

Mr. Allen, a contestant from New York, said he did not want to vote till his case was disposed of. (Cheers.)

Mr. Cochrank, of New York, said his seat was contested, or how was contesting a seat, whichever way you please to have it. He insisted that those who had the certificate of the inspectors alone should be allowed to vote on temporary organization.

Joins Van Buren said his seat was contested, and that it was never otherwise when he came there. (Roors of laughler) He was in favor of having those who had the certificates vote on the preliminary organization. He went on to say that the coenceratic strength of the fifteen ward was so powerful, there bring threecen hundred federal majority there, that it would require at least two men, to represent it in this Couvention

He was willing his contestant should represent the district, till he (Mr. Van Buren) was giving his seat, and then he would represent the district for the balauce of the Convention Mr. Van Buren continued in this strain, the Convention frequently answering him with shouts of laughter.

inspectors or officers to vote.

Capt. RVNORRS moved to lay the motion on the table, which was carried.

Mr. GLOVER, of New York, was called, and voted for

Mr. Glover, of New York, was chied, and voted for Bristol.

Mr. Ray Tompens demanded to be called.
Mr. Glover said he was there representing a district of New York city. He believed Mr. Tompkins was a resident of Staten Island. He had no opponent. He believed Mr. Tompkins was sent on here because he was the only man who could be found in the State who had impudence enough for the work.

This produced hisses from the barnburners.

Both were called, and both voted from the Sixteenth district.

Both were caused, and both voted from the Sixteenin district.

John McKeon was called, when Lorenzo Sheppard demanded to be called. He voted and that completed the New York delegation, showing about half a dozen contested seats.

The list was completed, and the absentees called.

It was demanded by several voices that Chatauque county be again called.

The Secretary called, and both delegates voted Lapham.

ham.

JOHN STRYBER, of Oneida, (soft shell.) said the members had voted before, and that one of them had voted for Bristol.

A Delegate suggested that the Secretary go through the list, and that they all vote twice.

The result was called for.

It was generally understood that the hunkers were shead. reading of the list was demanded, so as to see if

The reading of the list was demanded, so as to see if every member was correctly put down.

The Recording Secretary, Mr. CLARER, replied that this was impossible as no check roll was kept, he had only taken a tally of the number of votes on each side.

Another vote was then demanded from all sides of the hall, in order to have the list checked

Three quarters of the members were on their feet, and as many talking—a half dozen, perhaps, addressing "Mr. Secretary" at a time.

Mr. Sheprand advocated the proposition.

Mr. Grany wished to have the result of the first vote announced. He said rome delegate might have left the hall, and would not be there, perhaps, on the second vote, and it was proper that the votes, of all should be announced.

hall, and would not be there, perhaps, on the second vote, and it was proper that the votes, of all should be announced.

The barnburner side opposed this proposition by a general protest of "No," 'No,"

John I. Mussyons said if any member left the hall, he deserted his constituents, and that those who remained were not bound to look after such.

The motion for a new vote was carried unanimously, amidst a perfect storm of disorder, not less than half a dozen members at the very moment addressing Mr. Secretary, some of whom protested sgainst his action in taking a vote when they were addressing him.

Mr. Barska, (barnburner) of St. Lawrence, denounced the whole contest as a small matter.

Mr. McKron proposed that the Secretary read a list, and sunounce how each member had voted.

As he read, there were cries of "No," "no," from all sides of the house, some half a dozen were addressing "Mr. Secretary," some were talking, some hissing, some accusing each other of lying on the floor half the time. This continued for the space of five or ten minutes, the Secretary, in the meantime, being as patient as Job.

At twenty minutes to two o'clock it was agreed that a new vote should be taken; that each delegate should rise as his name was called; and that two tellers should be chosen, each of whom should keep a check list.

Messrs. McCarthy (barnburner), of Onoudaga, and Hooper (hunker), of Brooklyn, were chosen tellers.

Some ten or fifteen minutes were spent by the officers and tellers in arranging among themselves the manner of proceeding.

The roll was called, and the Secretary then announced

proceeding.

The roll was called, and the Secretary then announced that the tellers agreed, and that the yote stood 74 for Bristot, and 60 for Lapham (Cheers)

Mr. Lapham immediately moved that the nomination of Mr. Bristol be made unanimous, which was unanimously and the stood of the stood

mcusly carried.

Mr. Baistot. took the chair amidst the cheers of the
Convention. He thanked the Convention for the honor
conferred. He remarked that he belonged to a party,
which knew ho North no South, no East, no West—which
was received with deefening applause.
So at 3 o'clock, the Convention had a temporary President.

The gentlemen who had served were continued as tem-

of one from each judicial district to nominate permanent officers.

Mr. Bowne moved that the committee be elected by the delegations from the several districts.

Mr. McKero opposed this, insisting that the Convention by the unanimous adoption of the motion of Mr Lapham, had expressed its confidence in the temporat President, and that, therefore, as usual, he should appoint this committee.

Mr. Sheprand advocated the amendment, disclaiming any disrepect to the President.

Mr. Bowne withdraw the amendment.

Mr. Bowne withdraw the amendment.

Mr. Sheprand renewed it.

Mr. Sheprand renewed it.

Mr. Sheprand renewed to the magnanimity of the minority not to throw in this apple of discord. It was not the way the Democracy did things in Orange.

Mr. Hown said he was not actuated by distrust of the Chair, but he thought the course he proposed was sanctioned by usage.

Mr. Munpone moved that the roll be called, and that each delegate name his candidate for permanent President. This was generally opposed, and was finally withdrawn by the mover.

Adopted.

The Convention them adjourned (at half-past twee b'clock) till five P. M.

o'clock) till five P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION

COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT OFFICERS, ETC.

The Convention met at five o'clock, when the President announced the following committee on permanent officers:—Fifth district, Mr. Grant, of Oswego; first district, Mr. Compton. of New York; second district, Mr. Adems, of Suffolk; third district, Mr. Steele, of Ulster; fourth district Mr. Whalon, of Essex; fifth district, Mr. Sands, of Chenango: seventh district, Mr. Ingham, of Cayuga; eighth district, Mr. Lockwood, of Eric, [The reporter here furnished a list of contested seats, which was so mangled by the telegraph as to be wholly unintelligible.]

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QUEEN SPECIMEN OF NEW YORK POLITICS.

As soon as the committee were announced, Captain RYNDERS said that, with unanimous consent, he would make a statement. Since the adjournment, he had met Alderman Bar, and found that the Alderman's certificate was from the same person who had furnished him with his affidavits. He could hold a seat from no such source. He should never, for a moment, have contested the seatifie had known what the facts were. But here were the documents, and if anybody wanted them they could have them as a specime of New York politics. (Rears of laughter, which continued for some time.) They talk about men of straw, continued the Captain; Everybody knows I am not the man of straw. He concluded by moving that the committee on his case be discharged, and that Alderman Bar take the seat. The motion was unanimously adopted. The Convention then unanimously adopted a resolution thanking Captain Rynders for his honorable course.

Mr. Brown, of Otsego, and Mr. Stetson of Clinton, declined serving on the committee on the case of Messrs, Glover and Tempkins, on which they both were appointed.

The President was authorized to fill the vacancy, and the Convention adjourned to 9 o'clock to morrow morning.

Nine o'clock, P. M.—Things are going on at a rapid

ing.

Nine o'clock, P. M.—Things are going on at a rapid rate. Bonfires, and guns are firing, with a band playing on the piszza of the Syracuse House. The crowd is greater than ever, and caucuing is going on.

Seymour's friends are pushing him, but they have stiff creatities.

prosition.
Mr. Sickles is now speaking—Mr. Van Buren follows.

National Liberty Convention.

CANASTOTA, September 1, 1852.
The delegates to the National Liberty Convention as sembled here this morning, in the Dutch ReformedChurch

The assembly was not large, though several States wer

On motion of Gerrit Smith, George Thomas, of New York, was appointed President, and, upon taking the chair, called on the Rev. C. C. Foote, of Massachusetts to address the Throne of Grace.

Otis Simons, of New York, Mr. Benham, of Ohio, an Mr. Foote, of Massachusetts, were appointed Vice Presidents, and Messrs. Ritchie and Guilren, Secretaries.

A Memara said there was a gontleman present from North Carolina, and he moved that he be also appointed a Vice President.

Vice President. On motion of Gerrittt Smith, the following gentlemer

on motion of Gerrittt Smith, the following gentismen were appointed a Business Committee, viz:—GerritSmith, Wm Goodell, Wm. Shaffeott, Jas. A. Jackson, Antoinette Brown, W. W. Chepman, W. H. Topp, Thomas Greene and Wm. Locunis.

The committee having retired, Mr. Footz was called upon for a speech. He said the great question was, what is to be the moral and political condition of our country? Gerrit Smith despaired at Oswego, but in his recent letter his deepair has changed to confidence. Do not our fock keep apace with us? Mr. Foote confessed that he did not share fully in the sanguine hopes of Mr. Smith. He said that Massachusetts and as much he spirit of reform as any State; and yet he had seen a whole Methodist church listen to that "huge, intellectual brute," Daniel Webster, in Fansuil Hall, when he was not in a fit state to speak; and that same church would send hum to Heaven, the sume as they did Henry Clay. Three-quarters of the ministers in Massachusetts will rote for him. If he is nominated for President. That is bad. Mr. Foote said he visited Mr. Webster, at his house, and shook hands with him and did not get over it for several days; and he supposed there were persons present who would vote for Mr. Halo, because they are tived of the conflict. He said that Mr. Taylor, of New Haven, told him he would go any length to sustain the present Slave law, and he represented the head of the church in Connecticut. Such things made him said.

J. W. Logan, a Vice President and a fugitive slave, said his position was different from others. His friends did not want him to speak, leet he should bring the

Marshall and his posse down upon him. He did not believe in running away—he believed more in fighting than running. His wife and friends parvanded him to fice to Canada but he went there against his will. But he returned, and, by the blessing of God, he would stay here. Be denied that his uncle owned him. "I may kill him or he may kill me, but I cannot own him, nor can he own me." He said he would contend for his rights and that he would rather purchase his freedom with his blood than with his money.

Mr. Pressa, of Albany, read the following resolution, and moved that it be referred to the Business Committee: Reselved. That this convention of liberty men of the United States, as the declared and recognized friends of freedom throughout the world new proceed to appoint a council, to consist of — persons, to perfect the organization of a leasue, for the overthrow of despection, as freedom and acttlement of the public lands, and for the nutual aid and protection of its numbers.

The convention then adjourned till the afternoon.

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APTRINOON SERSION.

The President said the Business Committee was not prepared to report, but he thought they would be soon. The house was full of delegates and spectators. The convention was addressed by Mr. Johnson, who gave a detailed history of his recent visit in Vermont, where he found the popular religion of the State on the side of the Fugitive Slave law, which left no room to hope for the speedy triumph of liberty in Vermont.

The Business Committee subsequently reported, through Mr. Goodell, a series of resolutions, the substance of which is, that the liberty party will not co-operate with the Irre democracy, because it recognizes the legality of slavery. The majority report recommends the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

dency.

The minority report was read by Gerrit Smith, and recommends that no nomination for President and VicePresident should be made, and that the party should cooperate with the free democrats, but still retain their
present liberty party organization, hoping that the free
democracy will purify their platform and become right
after a season.

Massachusetts Whig State Convention. MR. CLIFFORD NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR, ETC.

WORCESTER, September 1, 1852. The Whig State Convention assembled here to-day; every part of the State was represented. Boston sent nearly 1,000 delegates. Col. Bullock, of Worcester, presided, and addressed the Convention at length. He en-forced upon the whigs the duty of abiding by the decision of the National Convention. He eulogized General Scott, as being highly worthy of the honor of being Northern and Southern timber, and well calculated to carry on the ship of State to a glorious fruition. He called upon the whigs to redeem the State, and restore it to its former dignity; and closed with an appeal for harmony, and conciliation in the proceedings of the Convention.

Mr. Huntington was declared unanimously nominated. In the afternoon the following ticket for electors was formed:—

Alt Large—R. C. Winthrop, of Boston, and George Biles of springfield.

For the Districts—J. H. W. Paige, of New Bedford; George A. Crocker, of Taunton; John Gardner, of Dedham; Amos Lawrence, of Boston: Robert G. Shaw, of Boston: Daniel C. Banker, of Lynn; George Cogswell, of Bradford; Jacob Coggins, of Tewkabury; N. E. Torrey, of Fitchburg; Rufus Bullock, of Royalston; and Ezekiel R. Celt, of Fittsfield.

The resolutions adopted pay a tribute to the fidelity of President Fillmore and his cabinet; declare that our fishermen may rely with confidence on a whig administration to protect them and their right; that General Scott was fairly nominated by the Whig National Convention, and that the party is bound, in good faith, to sustain him, and expresses their determination to discountenance every attempt to break up the whig pacty, from whatever quarter it may come; that the whig party of Massachusetts, as whigs of the Union, will stand by the constitution and the Union; and that the rights of petition to Congress, for the redress of wrong and the correction of evils over which that body has a legitimate control, ought to be held invicilate, and never be surrendered. That hams matustry, and home mark te shouls be protected——in a multy, in the words of Mr. Weisster, on a fermor conset, "what in the dark and fruched night that is ure no, we see no star above the horizon promising light to guide us, but the intelligent, particle, united whig party."

These resolutions were received with shouts of appliance. Especially that in favor of Scott, and discountenancing any attempt to break up the party.

These resolutions were received with shouts of ap-plause Especially that in favor of Scorr, and discoun-tenancing any attempt to break up the party.

Several short speeches were made by Ool. Paige, of
New Bedford; William B. Caihoun, late Secretary of
State; General Leslic Coomba, of Kentucky, and the Hos.

Mr Upham, of Salem. All the speakers urged with great
force the duty of Massachusetts to go for Scott and
Graham.

Henry Clay in 1844, when it was known that he wa beaten and said that Kentucky owed her a debt which she would some time repay, by voting for a son of Mas sachusetts for the same high office, when presented by a Nethoral White Covernia. National Whig Convention.

Three cheers were then given for Kentucky, and after one or two other speeches the Convention di-solved, with cheers for Scott, Graham, Clifford, and Huntington.

GUEERNATORIAL NOMINATION-THE NATIONAL WHIG A State convention of the whigs, principally from the

large towns, met here to day. Thomas M. Edwards, o James Bell, of Guilford, was nominated for Governor having 213 out of 289 votes. A board of electors was al-

Resolutions were unanimously adopted, endorsing the action of the Whig National Convention. The resolu-

action of the Whig National Convention. The resolutions also eulogise Millard Fillmore, because he does not
oppose Gen. Scott—approve all the measures of Mr. Fillmore's administration, and denounce the fanatics who
have opposed it. Sceretary Webster is not mentioned in
the resolutions; but Gen. Pierce and the democrate are
declared to be in league with the British. The New
llampshire whigs are also claimed to have always been
opposed to the religious test.

Last night a number of the delegates attended the
Scott club. Speeches were made by Mr. Edwards. Gov.
Berr, Henry Q. Watson, (formerly known in New York,
but now hailing from Texas.) and others. Mr. Watson
was received with great apptause, and offered to bet ten
theorems delegates are seen to have waked up the whigs here, and they will now undoubtedly show fight.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1st. 1852. This morning a large body of the whigs of the city proceeded to Wilmington in a steamboat, and there m the members of Congress returning from Washington who are to take part in the mass meeting to night, and on their arrival here, formed a procession and escorte: them through the principal streets, with music. The whig clubs of the various districts formed at are early hour, with music and lanterns, to march to the

The whig clubs of the various districts formed at an early hour, with music and lanterns, to march to the rquare.

Over five thousand people are now assembled in the square, which is beautifully illuminated with gas, the fixtures of which are fastened against the trees, forming an arch over the platform, with a brilliant star in the centre. Gentlemen are addressing the crowds from two stands, placed at opposite ends of the square. The Clubs from the different districts formed an imposing procession, with banners, treches, &c.

A resolution was adopted, welcoming the whig representatives—complimenting them for having sustained the administration of Mr. Fillimore—renewing the pledge of the whige of Philadelphia to the Baltimore platform—and halling the certain triumph of their candidates in the coming contest.

Among the speakers were Me srs. Parker and Thempsen, of Indiana, Campbell, of Ohio, and others.

Whig Gathering in Washington

Washington, Sept. 1, 1852.
An immense gathering of whigs took place in front of

Mr. Barriere, of Ohlo, and Governor Call, of Florida, addressed the meeting with much effect. The meeting is STRACUSE, Sept. 2, 1852. The Democratic Convention for Madison and Oswego to-day nominated Hou. W. J. Hough, of Madison, a bunker of the Dickinson school, for Congress. Each

county had six votes, and Hough received eight to four

The Missouri Legislature.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 1, 1852.

and resolved to run Mr Jackson. This was considered an open defiance to the Bentonites. Mesers Jackson

HRAVY FRESHRIS-GREAT DAMAGE TO PROPERTY CROPS INJURED-TRAVELLING INTERRUPTED, ETC. BALTIMORE, September 1, 1852, The Southern mail, this mornings brings nothing b

yond Savanesh making three mails from all points south of that now due,

storm.

On Broad river, near Columbia, South Carolina a great freshet had occurred, bridges were swept away, and striking against Columbia bridge had greatly damaged it. Congaree bridge was also in great danger at last accounts, the water being three feet above the highest point ever

FURTHER FROM MOBILE—GREAT LOSS OF LIFE AND

PROPERTY, ETC.

Monn.s., August 30, 1852.

Accounts received from along the coast bring intelligence of the loss of many more lives and vessels by the recent great flood. Nearly all the wharves have been destroyed. destroyed.

It is feared we shall have bad accounts from the interior. It is impossible, at present, to calculate with certainty the loss by this terrible calamity.

LIGHTHOUSE CARRIED AWAY. The Lighthouse at Chandelier Island was carried away in the reesat storm. The waters also made a canal three-quarters of a mile wide through Ship Island.

BXCITEMENT IN MEXICO -- EXTENSIVE FIRES IN LOUISIANA -- DUEL PREVENTED, ETC.

BALTIMORE, September 1, 1852.
The late accounts from Mexico report that a great deal BALTIMORE, September 1, 1852. of excitement prevailed at Matamoras, in consequence of the usurpation of the Governorship of Tamaulipas, by

the 28th inst. which nearly consumed the entire place.
We have also accounts of a destructive fire at Bayou
Sayra, whereby a large amount of property was destroyed.
Charles Palmer and Thomas W. McCanee have been arrested at Richmond, and put under security, to prevent
their fighting a duel.

CHARLESTON, August 30, 1852.
We have dates from Havana to the 20th instant, and Key West to the 23d, by the United States mail schooner

The arbitrators appointed at Key West, to award salrege for services rendered to the bark Express, awarded the sum of \$7,500, which is equal to about 22 per cent. The amount has been advanced by bottomry, or marine risk, and the bark sailed on the 20th of August for Boston.

The brig Sarah, from Cientuegos, with a cargo of sugar, went ashore on the reef on the 22d.

On the 23d inst., the Chatham, when off Tavernier Island, saw a large ship ashore on the rocks, as also a ship with nothing but the lower masts standing; names nuknown. uknown. HAYANA MARKETS, August 20.—Nothing of Interest has

HAVANA MARKETS, August 20.—Nothing of interest has occurred in our market since our last, except that sugar has been less active; the inquiry for the inferior grades has been more limited, and a decline of M per arroba, is in some instances quoted. The better kinds are, however, very scarce at full rates. There is no muscovado in the market. Molasses is firm at 2 a 2½ reals—at which latter price a cargo was sold to day. Lard has advanced to \$19. Rice is selling at 11 ½ reals, and the stock is very light.

Freights are dull, and rates quite nominal. Exchange on London, 11½ 12 per cent; on the United States, 1 per cent discount.

OGDENSBURG, Sept. 1, 1852.

A fire broke out this forenoon in the block of building: three small wooden tenements, were either entirely de streyed origreatly damaged. The premises were occupied by T. Baccu; Jones & Wells, grocers; L. M. Chancey, shop store: Privings & A aft, dry goods, Chittenden & Judson bookseliers; L. S. Morris; J. L. Guest, dry goods; Hadwin & Clark, T. D. Skinner, clothing stores; the Isabelia

House, &c.

The buildings destroyed on Ford street comprise the stone buildings known as Clark's, and it is on Mr. Edwin Clark the heaviest less fails.

The loss is estimated at \$75,000, the greater portion of which is thought to be insured. The fire is supposed to

Bagging Factory Burned. Pirrsnuno, Sept. 1, 1852.
The cotton bagging factory of Messra. Hunter & Bruce

at Lexington, Ky., was destroyed by fire on Saturday. The loss has not been ascertained.

Bosros, September 1-A.M.
The royal mail steamship Canads, Captain Lang ailed at noon to-day, with thirty-eight passengers for Liverpeol, and eleven for Halifax. She takes out \$170,000 in American gold, and £1,000 English gold.

Accident, &c.

BUFFALO, September 1, 1852, The drop curtain of the Eagle street theatre fell last night, and broke an arm and leg of a Mr. Davis, one of ceartists at work upon it. Another man was also slight-

ly injured.

The Common Council have ordered that the front wall
of the Metropolitan theatre, now in course of erection,
be taken down, as it protrudes eight inches upon the side-

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1, 1852. Tully Dougherty, a builder, was killed yesterday, at the Schuylkill Falls, by the falling down of a house which he was putting up there. The walls had been undermined by the recent rains.

New Orleans, Sept. 1, 1852.

El Cotton is in better demand. Faces has three days.
1,600 baies. Midding, 936.; fair, 11c.; stock on hand.
9,700 baies. Flour firm. Ohio, \$4. Mess pork. \$25 10 to.
\$22. Corn, 57c. Whiskey, 2013c. The Washington's news was received here at noon, to day.

M teorological Oberve

BY MORRE'S LINE, OFFICE BASEMENT NO. 2 WALL STREET.
WEDNESDAY, September 1, 1852.
BUFFALS, 10 A. M.—Barometer 29.50. Thermometer 80. Clear, hot morning. Wind northwest.
9 P. M.—Barometer 29.40. Thermometer 76. A clear, warm night. Wind southwest.
ROCHESTER, 10 A. M.—A beautiful morning. Sun shining brightly. Wind west. Thermometer 78.
9 P. M.—A very pleasant, cool evening. Wind west, Thermometer 75. Ausurs, 10 A. M .- A clear, pleasant morning. Wind 9 P. M.—Clear, fine evening. Wind southwest. Ther

Unica, 10 A. M.—Clear, fine morning. Wind west, thermometer 78. Prospect of a warm day. 3 P. M.—A clear, warm evening. Wind northwest, thermometer 77.

ALBANY, 10 A. M.—A bright, boautiful moraing Wind south. Thermometer 75. Barometer 30. Mer eury 75.

9 P. M — A beautiful evening. Wind west. Thermometer 78. Barometer 29,270. Mercury 78.

Potlee Intelligence.

The Case of Basting Rocks.—stichael Carroll, the contractor engaged in blasting rocks at the corner of Fourth avenue and Seventeenth street, charged with reckseness and carelessness of human life, having on Tuesday blasted a rock with great violence and without properly covering up the explosion, thereby throwing heavy pieces of rock on the premises of Dr. Moffat, was brought up for examination. The facts and circumstances in the matter we noticed in yesterday's Heraald. Justice Meech, before whom the accused was brought, held him to ball in the sum of \$500 to answer the charge.

brought, held him to ball in the sum of \$500 to answer the charge.

The Hotel Thieres.—Yesterday the case before Justice Begart respecting the two hotel thieves caught on Sunday night at the Mansion House Hotel. No. 97 Chambers street, lobbing the boarders, was brought on for a fluid decision. The magistrate discharged the one called Gorden from custody, for the want of sufficient evidence of his guilt. The other called Murray, the Justice held to bad in the sum of \$500 to answer a charge of an attempt to commit a grand largeny.

Second ward police, yesterday arrested a man named it by Smith, having in his possession a box of sheep has valued at \$100 stoles from a store door in Broaday. The regue was committed to prisen, by Justice Bogatt, for trial.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

THREE DAYS LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX Amicable Feeling Relative to the Fisheries.

Three British Fishermen Seized by the French. Advance in Cotton--- Decline in Breadstalls,]

TELEGRAPHIC.

The R. M. steamship America, Captain Shannon, which left Liverpool at quarter past 10 A. M. on the 18th instractived here at six o'clock this evening. She brings 150

The Collins steamer Arctic arrived out on the 18th

from Liverpool on the 18th, for Australia, with a ful complement of passengers, and goods and treasures to the value of nearly one million sterling.

The ministerial journals say the fishery difficulty is set.

G. P. R. James, the distinguished novelist has been appointed British-consul at Nortolk, Va. The Duke of Hamilton is dead. The Princess Vasa and her mother have gone to Aus-

tria for the winter. Her marriage with Louis Napeleon is supposed to be broken off. A French war steamer has seized three English schooners for fishing within three miles of France.

Madame Otto Goldschmidt and husband have gone to Vienna for retirement. In Poland great damage has been done by rain store The Copenhagen Crystal Palace opened on the 6th of

The Darmstadt coalition have made conciliatory offer to Prussia. Brazil has bought eight ships of the German navy.

A new Austrian loan is meditated. Russia has concluded a commercial treaty with the More gold has been received from Australia, making

and Brothers, of Dumbarton, to build the new steam-hip for the Cunard Company. The steamship is to be iron—upwards of 3 Cc0 tons burthen, and fifty feet longer than the Great Britain. The engines (paddic wheel) are to be constructed by Napier, equal for ordinary duty to one thousand horse power. She will cost upwards of

THE DETAILS OF THE NEWS.

Ebgland.

SANGUME ANTICIPATIONS OF THE SETTLEMENT OF
THE FISHERY DIFFICULTY—MR. BARING'S MIS-

THE FISHERY DIFFICULTY—MR. BARING'S MISSION, ETC.

The ministerial journals announce, with perfect confidence, the satisfactory termination of the dispute as to the North American fisheries, which is likely—indeed certain—to be adjusted on terms of absolute reciprocity, so far as the right of fishing is concerned. The Americans to be at therty to fish in all British waters, and the British in all American waters—subject to the restriction, on both sides of three miles from the shore of the country to which they do not belong—the three miles to be measured to the nearest land, without distinction of lay or open sea.

be measured to the hearest land, without distinction of lay or open sea.

It is reported on the authority of the London Observer, that Mr. Thomas Baring visits the United States on mercantile business only; and the fact that he did not go out in the Asia, as at first aonounced, lends credit to the report that he is not charged with any political

Parliament has been further prorogued to the 21st Cetober; but, as the order of council does not say that it will then meet for the dispatch of business, it is certain to be further adjourned, the Globe says, till the third week in November.

It is reported that the screw frighte Termagant, of twenty-four guns, now being litted at Portsmouth, is to join Admiral Seymour's squadron.

The Sun mentions the appointment of G. P. R. James, as British consul, at Nerfolk, Vigginia.

The Duke of Hamilton, premier perr of Scotland died at the age of cighty-five. He is succeeded by his son, the Marquis of Bouglas.

The Leeds Chamber of Commerce adjourned size die, without taking any steps, as an association, in reference

without taking any steps, as an association, in reference to the dispute in the United States. Harvest is proceeding favorably, both in England and

THE PATAL ELECTION RIOTS-CORONER'S VERDICT

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S MARRIAGE SUPPOSED TO BE BROKEN OFF—SEIZURE OF THREE ENGLISH FISHING VESSELS, ETC.

Nothing of importance has occurred since the fêtes of the 15th.

The Princess Vasa and her mother were to leave Manheim in a few days, and will pass the winter on their tamily estate, in Austria. From this it is inferred that her marriage with Louis Napoleon is broken off. Gossip says that nothing, not even the promise of a pension, would overcome the opposition of the young lady's father to the match.

e match. do not observe the name of the American Minister

We do not observe the name of the American Minister among those of the corps diplomatique, who dined with the French Minister of Foreign Adiats, in celebration of the anniversary of the Emperor Napoleon's birthay, At St. Etienne, the Engeror Napoleon's birthay, At St. Etienne, the religious ceremony, advertised by the French Consul to take place on the occasion, was stopped by the pelice.

Louis Napoleon did not attend the grand ball, given by the Demes de la Helie, at the Marche des Innocens, on Tuesday night. There were several rumors affoat to account for his absence; smong others, that a consolinary was detected to assarsinate him had he been present.

The French war steamer Aich has selzed, and taken into Chamberd, three English boats, for fishing within the French lines.

General Pettit's death is contradicted.

The Menitaur contains a decree, obliging all French hips to carry lightly from sureal to sureas.

The Catholic Bishop of Pittsburg, Pa, is among the arrivals at Paris.

M. Thiers has arrived in Paris.
Louis Napoteon is seriously ill with nervous irritation. The Upper Chamber of the States General is convoked for the 8th September.

M and Madame Otto Goldschmidt have left Scheveninven, where they have been staying since their arrival from England, for Vienna.

Belgium.

Great efforts are making by the ultra-liberal party to defeat the proposed treaty with France against literary piracles, which they correctly name, "an important branch of Belgium industry."

The official Gazette, of Savoy, announces that the Minister of the Interior recommends the citizens to familiarize themselves with the use of the rile, as a means of material defence; also, to organize a National Guard

in the rural districts.

From Rome, it is stated that a treaty of commerce has been formally concluded between Russia and the Ro-

OF HORDES OF ROBBERS, ETC.

There is no political news.

Great damage has been done in the northern
y rain storms, and the crops in some parts it

ally destroyed. Sarcelona papers speak of the further spread of the vine disease.

From Seville, we hear that the provinces of Seville and Cordova are kept in terror by bands of robbers. On the 2d instant eleven bands earried off and murdered the Alcalde and Sundric of a village near Constantine, leaving this inscription on the body—" For babbling you see this man thus."

old coin.

essels of the republic of Eucador are in future to be on
some footing as the Spanish as respects harbor and
eigation duties in Spanish ports.

the opening of the exhibition of Scandinavian industry,
Copeningen, took place on the 6th August, in the
yetal Paiace erected for the purpose.

al order is published to suspend the further issue

Germany.

The plenipotentiaries of the State of Dramstadt broke p their confusence at Stutgardt on the lith, after agree, gupon a note in reply to Prussia, which is couched in a ciliatory terms.

The re-opening of the Zollverein Congress had been a tponed to the lith August.

The Frankfert liet has adjourned to the 20th of Octo-

ght ships of the ex German fleet are to be taken by

ANOTHER LOAN TO BE EFFECTED—VIENDA ILLUMNATED ON THE RETURN OF THE EMPEROR, STO.

It is reported in financial circles in Vienna, that government will open a loan of fifty millions of florins, in the course of September. Nothing has transpired concerning the conditions.

The Emperor was received by an immense demonstration on his resum to Vienna on the 14th. The city was illuminated with four million lights—3 000 portraits of the Emperor figured on the walls, with upwards of 12 000 transparencies and allegorical designs. Very few of the better class were observed in the streets.

It is related that the city of Pesth, already crippled by debt, had to contract a new loan to defray the exponent of the Emperor's reception.

Gorgey, says the Cologne Gazette, who had been ordered to reside at Kingenfurts, has been removed to the fortrain of Kustein. No reason is assigned for this.

The cholora has broken out in Upper Silesia.

Cholers is raging malignantly in Russia

Poland.

All the schools in Warsaw, Scrads and Kalish, and closed, in canacquence of the prevalence of the cholora. A panic had taken possession of the people, who was crowding to the churches and places of pilgrimage. Four hundred and twenty seven persons were attacked at Warsaw on the 9th, and 103 died.

London Money Marker, August 20.—Consols have fluctuated but slightly during the past week, 98% being the lowest and 99% the highest quotation for money. On Friday they closed, both for account and money, at 99% Friday they closed, both for account and money, at 99% Bank Stock, 225 a 227; bullion in the Bank of England,

Commercial Affairs.

American Stocks—Mesers, Bell & Sons state that very little business was transacted in American stocks during the fishery excitement, but since it became known that the matter could be amicably settled, the demand for approved securities had revived, and within the last day or two, the dealings had been very active. The quotations of the principal stocks differ but little from the last advices:—

The steek of cetton at Liverpeoi is called 507,000 at this period last year, 484,000 belong American.

dd. a 21s. 6d.; Ohio, 22s. 6d.; sour, 19s.

Liverfool Provision and Produce Market, August 20.

—McHerry's circular quotes beef and pork lower, and prices nominal, as follows:—Mess beef, per tierce, 100 a 120s.; India do., per 304 lbs. 115 a 120s.; prime mess pork per bbl., 65 a 80s. Gardner & Co. quote prime mess beef at 85 a 105s, for old and 115 a 120s, for new; and prime mess pork, per 200 lbs., at 55 a 90s. for Eastern.

Fine Chesis is wanted.

Land very dull and drooping—fair 56 a 58s.

Bacon.—Lorg middles sell at 46 a 48s.

Ashes.—No change in value. Sales of 750 bbls. Montrel.

inds, mostly at £28 10s.

Hick—Has been rather quiet. So tierces Carolina sold

reporting.

FREIGHTS this week present no noticeable change. Francists this week present no noticeable change.

London Markets.—Baring Brothers' Circular of Aug.

20 contains the following:—

Coffee is in steady demand. Plantation, Ceylon and

Jamaica at auction, brought full prices; 400 bags warehoused Rio sold at 50a 53 s.; no transactions in Brazil or St. Domingo. Several cargees affoat are offered,
but buyers are awaiting the approaching Dutch sales.

Rice.—The speculative demand has subsided, and
sales in small quantities are now only practicable at 3d.
a 6d. reduction.

Sugar.—Market inactive throughout the week, and
centinental advices report generally no disposition at
purchase.

continental advices report generally no disposition purchase.

IROS.—A fair demand for common bars at £5, free on board in Wales. Sales of fine at £5 17s. 6d. a £6. board in Wales. Sales of fine at £5 17s. 6d. a £6.

STATE OF TRADE

An extended business has been transacted in the manufacturing districts, particularly in goods suitable for India, all of which have been lately more depressed. The German houses have also entered the market more freely, and the home demand continuing healthy, trades generally is in a sound condition, and producers of all kinds, of both goods and yarns, are pretty well engaged at remunerative prices, the only exception being in the markets for heavy domestics, for which, however, morinquiry is shortly looked for.

In France business continues brisk. Wine is still rising at Bersey.

Passengers Per Steamship America.

Mr. Mrs and Miss Cabot and maid, Mr and Mrs Creetigny,
Mr. Mrs, Miss and Master Lowell and servant, Mr and Mrs
Leatt, Mr and Mrs Williams, Mr and Mrs Proudfoot, Mr and
Mrs and three Misses Lewis, Mr and Mrs Proudfoot, Mr and
Mrs and three Misses Lewis, Mr and Mrs Blake, Mr and Mrs
Pove, Mr and Mrs Gisborne. Mr and Mrs Killy, Mr
and Mrs Derby, Mr and Mrs Ross and two childrens
mr and Mrs Foster, Mrs Putans, Mrs Sevee. Mr Thomas
two Misses Fay, Measrs Brown, Berber, Stole, Whitford,
Mrcland, Walker, Nave, Stephen, Hill, Poster, Straten,
Corning, Thompson, Macham, Hutchinson, Dyke, Sawala,
Lewis, Fries, Thomas, Deby, Ritz, Garcia, Wylas, Foster,
Ande, Edwards, Gorsches, Johnson, Kehmund, Miers, Beajamin, Stingman, Rude, Thompson, McKays, Thomas, Migora,
Watsen, Merrill, Young, McNorton, Emith, Bachperds, WRVanne, Vassie, McNab, Waddel, Healy, Chambers, Thomas
de Farland, Sullivan, Philip, Nichols, and Waterman.

for the United States - Now England and Georgia, 6 d for Philadelphia-Aug 17, Westmoreland, from Live-

Austria.
ANOTHER LOAN TO BE EFFECTED-VIENGA ILLUI

Turkey.

MINISTERIAL CHANGE—MORE TROUBLE WITH ATETRIA, BTC.

A total change has been made in the ministry. All
Pacha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is appointed Vizier. It
place of Recchid, who withdraws altogether from affairs
of State Effendi will succeed All Pacha as Foreign
Minister. Festhi Achmet. Grand Master of Artillery, and.
brother in law of the Sultan, is also removed and succeeded by Guzakli Resipi, former pupil of the Folytechnic School at Marias The cause of the change
arose from a remonstrance by the French envoy respecting the afairs of the Holy City.

Letters from Vienna state that the differences between
the Bosnian question, is assuming a serious character.
It is added that Austria has protested against the erection of batteries.

Australia.

ARRIVAL OF MORE GOLD, NGC.

The ship Prince of Wales had arrived off Plymouths with 35.000 ounces of gold dust, and dates from Sydney to the 9th of May.

She reports 13.700 ounces more on the way.

From tables published by the Sydney Morning Herald, the total produce of the Australia colonies in the twelve months shore the first discovery, amounts to 1.124,416 ounces, worth over \$20.000.000. The last quotation of gold at Sydney was 64s. per oz.

Flour, tea coffee, rice spirits and beer, were in request. The scarcity of labor was increasing.

HAVEE COTTON MARKET, August 20.—The sales of cot-

treal.

Berswax.—In retail demand at late rales.
Naval. Storess—Resin is creeping up. 2,200 bbls. sold at 3s. 2d. a 12s. for fine, per cwt.

Turnesvine.—5 tons American changed hands at 37s.
Tar-200 bbls. sold at 11s. 6d.

Tart.ov.—Considerable business is doing fin Petersburg.
Y. C., at 40s.; and Scuth American according to quality.
Oils.—No transactions in lard or whale. A few tuns of sperin sold at £55. Palm is dearer. 500 tons changed hands, mostly at £28 10s.

RICK- Has been rather quiet. So tierces Carolina sold at 198 cd.

Tra. - More was doing during the week at former prices.

COPPER-1s in good trade demand, and full rates are paid for all descriptions.

SUGAR-1s in limited demand. No sales of foreign worth.

18th, fry, at Bristol; Ann, at London; Copenians, of Dansense, for Hamburg.

Art from Mcbile—Aug 14, St Mary, at Gl'agow.

Art from New Orleans—Massachusetts, at Harveilles; 17th,
Howard, at Havre; Sman Hineks, Liverpool; 18th, Crecconts,
at on 19th, Oneen, at do.

Sid for New York—Aug 16, Victoria, from Antwerp; John
Sid for New York—Aug 16, Victoria, from Antwerp; John
Siction, Irom Bamburg; William & Blimbeth, from Newports 17th, Lordon, from Pertemought Jane, Briefel, Recantien, Samuel Lawrence, Montonuius, Grein, Western,
Cyrnelia and Phenix, from Liverpool, 18th, Gangas, from

sti for Savannah-Ang 17, Samuel, from Newport